

# Echelon Form

This matrix below is in a form referred to as **row reduced echelon form**.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

**A rectangular matrix is in echelon form if:**

- All zero rows (if any are present) are at the bottom.
- The first non-zero entry (or leading entry) of a row is to the right of any leading entries in the row above it (if any).
- All entries below a leading entry (if any) are zero.

Matrix  $A$  is in echelon form.  $B$  is not in echelon form.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

■ = non-zero number,      \* = any number

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**A matrix in echelon form is in row reduced echelon form if:**

- It is in echelon form
- All leading entries, if any, are equal to 1.

- Leading entries are the only nonzero entry in their respective column.

Matrix  $A$  is in RREF.  $B$  is not in RREF.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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